VOL. I.X.-NO. 89.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

A TALK WITH A GREAT REINSMAN.

Budd Dobie Thinks the Two-Minute Trotter Will Come Next Year.

famous trofters for next season.

too long for her."

her limit?"

BOSTON, Nov. 27.-Budd Doble came to Bos-

Nancy Hanks is owned by J. Malcolm Forbes

Bellingham, to Mr. Wiggin's stock farm, and

Then he went to Milton to meet Mr. Forbes,

and spent the best part of the day looking over

the stock at Ponkapog.

Doble was non-committal in regard to his

having either of the great mares or both next

year, but he said: "I hope to have them.

Nancy Hanks has grown better every month.

and it seemed to me that no season could be

"Do you think Nancy Hanks has reached

'Indeed, I do not. Of course 2:04 is a very

small target to shoot at, but then Nancy

Hanks is no ordinary material to have to work

on. Her fastest mile seemed to me to be her

after a long talk, took the train for Boston.

COUNT CAPRIFF'S MASTERLY SPEECH

IN THE REICHSTAG.

Incen Bleater Will Lead the Opposition to the Multary Bill-Concessions Must be Made Before the Bill Becomes a Law-The Shooting of Citizens by Sentries in the Streets-A Quack Driven from Ber-

lin-Dynamiters Try to Wreck a House, Brillis, Nov. 27 .- Whatever may be the fate of the Military bill nobody can say that it has lacked a competent advocate to present its the support of the Reichstag. on Caprivi's speech before the Deputes last Wednesday was an effort that would not so ffer by comparison with the masterpieces of lismarck. It was a clear, forcibie, and in many respects unanswerable presentation of the case for the bill, without passion or bombast. The only approach to the familiar beating of the big drum was the percration, and this was made feelingly and simply, and there was a complete absence of

Chauvinism or threat.

The appearance of the Reichstag was in harmony with the dignity of the occasion. From the solid phalanx of Conservative nobility on the right to the heterogeneous group of Social Democratic tradesmen and workingmen on the left, hardly a pince in the Deputies' semi-circle was empty. The galleries on the left of the hall were filled to the last available space with officers, ladies of the highest Berlin society, court officials, and men representing the most influential organizations in Berlin's political and mercantile life.

During the election of the President and Vice-President the Deputies gathered in groups on the floor of the house discussing the probable features of the coming speech. As Herr Von Levetrow, again elected President, range for order, all turned to their places. The resident then announced the Chancellor, and the last word had hardly left his lips when the

iouse was absolutely noiseless. Count Caprivi stopped forward from his seat at the President's right with an evident effort. lie was rate, and moved slowly, showing that the rumers as to his suffering from his old enemy, diabetes, were not unfounded. He wore the gala uniform of an infantry General on his breast the iron cross for bravery in the field of battle. At first his voice was aimfost inaudible in the galleries, but it gradually gained force and clearness until, at the end of ten minutes, it was heard easily in every recess of the house. Throughout the two hours which he addressed the house it remained strong and smooth. It was often persuasive, and always pleasing, although somewhat too loud for the Deputies in the front rows when the Chancellor emphasized especially note-

At the beginning of the second hour the Chancellor turned ghastly pale, and many expected to see him fall in a faint. He clasped his hand tightly over his sword hilt and hesitated a moment. A Deputy reached him a glass of red wine, the Chancellor drank it, and, fter smiling his thanks, proceeded without further sign of weakness to the end, calling out with commanding carnestness and pathos: "Germany must be prepared. Only then can we say with truth: 'Lieb Vaterland kannet rubig sein.'"

Most of the Chancellor's speech was delivered amid oppressive silence among the Deputies. Only the Conservatives and National Liberals applauded, and they did so very sparingly. The Social Democrats and Independents tried to appear indifferent or amused. The Clericals were non-committal. uring the afternoon the Emperor sent a letter to Count Caprivi commending him warmly for the ability displayed in his speech. That the speech won many or any votes for the bill is doubtful. Speeches change votes in the Beichstag hardly more often than in the British Parliament or the United States Congress. That it was unexpectedly strong is shown by the virulence of the opposition editors, who had previously affected merely a patronizing attitude toward the Chancellor. Excepting a servative sheets are inclined to damn with faint praise. The Chancellor's allusions to es of war have evoked no response. They were far too guarded and too near the truth to stir the men who have passed through Prince

Bismarck's paper war panies. In one particular, however, nobody has denied Caprivi's success. In dealing with Bismarch's story of the fateful Ems despatch the Chancellor, with tact and eloquence, completely vindicated Emperor William L and relieved the German Government of the discredit attached to it by Bismarck's remarkable utterance. "He vindicated the Blamarch of former days," says the Berliner Tageblatt, against the Bismarck of to-day. While not egreeing with the Chancellor's opinions on other matters touched in his speech, we cannot deny that the speech had one merit, namely, honesty and sincerity, together with sustained dignity and freedom from all bittorness, when he replied to Prince Bismarck's attacks." The Tagebiatt adds that history will place Caprivi on a much higher moral pedestal than Bismarck.

The Krew Zeitung finds nothing new in Count Caprivi's speech. The National Zeitung says that the Chancellor's arguments do not remove the numerous grave objections to the Military bill and other Government bills related to it. The most significant comment comes from the semi-official Post, which declares that the Government's only hope of carrying the Military bill is by means of compromise with the opposition as nothing can be gained by the dissolution of the Reichstag while the electors are in their present temper. The Post professes to find in the Chancellor's, justification of its views, and expresses the hope that the political parties, whose cooperation is necessary in such a com-

August 10 closes that right to relate the special property of the comment of the previous year of the previous and the pre

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY | the opponents of the military bill was shown this week by the moderation of the Minister of War in answering interrogations as to the shooting of civilians by sentries in the public streets. A Strassburg Deputy wished to know why the Government had not given effect to the Reichstag's motion of last winter. This motion urgently directed attention to the newhich were based on antiquated laws at compieto variance with modern spirit and circum-

stances. Gen. von Kaltenborn apparently expected that his conciliatory reply in the form of a promise to replace sentries with civil guards as soon as possible would be received with effusive manifestations of gratitude. He made a grievous mistake, for his words caused a murmur of protest throughout the Centre and Left, where the impression prevailed that the Government had adopted temperizing tactics Paul Singer, Social Demogratic Deputy for the Fourth district of Berlin, remarked dryly that the Minister of War did not seem to realize the gravity of the question. He apparently

was ignorant of the generally known fact that the officers were as great offenders in the matter under discussion as were the privates. The Minister's plan was merely palliative, and would not strike the evil at its root. The fact of a growing danger that the German people would be divided against itself, in an armed and an unarmed camp, seemed to have escaped the notice of the Government, although the people at large could no longer shut their eyes to it. Herr von Bötticher replied in defence of the Govern-ment that the promised reforms would virtually cut off the evil in question and leave professional complainers, like Singer, without ground to stand on. Adolph Groeber, Clerical Deputy from Wurttemberg, and Edward Eberty. Independent Deputy from Berlin, in replying to Bötticher, spoke in exact agreement with Singer, both emphasizing the fact that growing hatred of the military by civillans had become a source of peril to the Government. Karl Hartmann, Conservative Deputy from Saxony, said that the Government would do well to take more radical measures against such a threatoning evil.

Emil Petri, National Liberal from Lorraine and the original questioner, thought Gen. von Kaltenborn's reply unsatisfactory and based upon a misconception of the principle at issue. The Minister had said that the substitution of frequented streets. Who, then, would decide which streets were much frequented and which were not? Would sentries in the rural districts be permitted to shoot down citizens in small cities and towns, while the large cities would be exempt from such abuses? Just where was the citizen to be protected and where not? This series of questions Gen. von Kaltenborn allowed to go unanswered, and the subject was dropped. It will be revived ater, however, to the further embarrassment of the Government. The time for its discussion will depend upon the progress of the debate on the military bill. A considerable group of members will make a concession in the matter the price of their votes for that

There is every reason to believe that Caprivi has come, or is coming, to an understanding with the Clericals. He is believed to be ready to move for the repeal of the anti-Jesuit statutes in return for the support of the Cicricals on the military bill. Negotiations with the Poles and National Liberals have also been in progress, but are not believed to have matured as yet in any substantial gain for the Government. In the Conservative party the Chancellor has narrowed the persistent opposition down to a small group of dyed-in-the-wool Protestants, whom he feels he can afford to offend with a Jesuit measure if he thereby gain the 110 votes of the Clericals. The anti-Jesuit law is so popular with the extreme Protestant group that they threaten to bring upon Caprivi the fate of Count Zedlitz in case he tries to repeal it. It was passed almost at the beginning of the Kulturkampf, some twenty years ago. In consequence of it some fourteen Jesuit establishments were closed and thirty-one institutions belonging to affiliated orders were indefinitely suspended. One hundred Jesuit fathers and few Conservative newspapers, the comments of the press are hostile, and even the Conindividuals. Others, however, are awaiting the repost of the laws against their orders in order that they may "return as eagles," as one of them once prophesied they would do.

The election to the Reichstag of the notorious Jew baiter and slanderer. Ahlwardt, in place of the dead Deputy. Von Meyer, of the district Friedeberg-Arnswalde, has created much uneasiness among thinking men of all parties. It has shown unexpected political power among the Anti-Semitics, the most unscrupulous agitators in German politics. Ahlwardt's trial for libelling the Lewes, gunmakers, and several army officers in his pamphlet. "Jewish Guns." will begin on Tues-Sensational disclosures are expected. It is said that several military attaches will be implicated in Ahlwardt's questionable enterprise, and, perhaps, in other matters connected with the Lewe gun shops.

Golam Kader, the man from Singapore who pretended to heal the blind, has been driven rom his splended consulting rooms in the Friedrich Strasse and expelled from the city. As an impostor he was a great success, and is believed to have taken away 50,000 marks during his three weeks' practice in this city. The imperial family will come to the city from Potsdam on Thursday, and will remain

here until spring.

The conference of Conservatives will take place here on Dec. 8. Strict secrecy will be observed at all sessions. Only delegates bearing cards will be admitted to the room in Tivoli Restaurant, where the meetings will be held. The programme will be published on the following Monday, after being sanctioned by the Executive Committee of the German Conservative Electoral Association.

An attempt was made on Thursday to wreck the house of a manufacturer named Briem in

NO TIME, THEN, FOR CHURCH.

PASTOR BOWERS AND CONGREGATION WENT HUNTING FOR MISS HALL.

The Banker's Daughter Had Been Missing Since Thursday—She Was an Enthusias-tic Church Worker, and One of the Hunt-ing Parties Finally Found Her at Pelham.

Searching party No. 1, composed of Frank Gleason, Edward Rutledge, George Sceley, Jr., and Henry D. Deuscher, found Julia Hall, the daughter of Bank President R. C. Hall of New Canasa, Conn., yesterday at the Neptune House in Polham, which she had reached after three days of wandering. Her disappearance from her father's home on Thanksgiving afternoon created excitement the like of which was never before seen in the Connecticut village. She was the treasurer of the Sunday school attached to the Methodist Church, and was the teacher of the leading class in it. She was born in the little town and everybody knew her, and thought much of her because of her kindly disposition and her works of charity.

When Miss Hall disappeared almost the whole village turned out to look for her. Searching parties were formed and the country for ten miles around was scoured on Friday. On Saturday they were re-formed and the same ground was gone over. The conductor of the train that runs over the branch road from Stamford to New Canaan said that Miss Hall had ridden on his train to Stamford on the afternoon she le't home. Acquaintances of the woman said they had seen her about the station at Stamford on the afternoon she disappeared. They supposed she was waiting for a train to take her home.

The ticket seller in Stamford remembered that she got aboard a way train bound for New York, and when her description was read to the conductor of that train be remembered that a woman like the one described had paid her fare to him from Stamford to New Rochelle. He had the bank note with which she had paid it. It was a \$5 bill of the Norwalk Bank. Louis Hall, the missing woman's brother, remembered having given that note to her.

This was all known on Saturday afternoon. and while the great body of searchers beat the brush and searched the shores of Long Island Sound in the vicinity of New Canaan, a party of ten, headed by Pastor Bowers, went to New Rochells. The very first place they visited. the Huguenot House, they found the folks talking about a queer young woman from Waterbury who had stopped there on Thursday night and had walked the floor all night. leaving the place in the morning without breakfast. This woman answered the description of the banker's daughter. She had registered as "Jennie Harding, Waterbury, Conn." The handwriting was unmistakably that of Miss Hail. The hotel man said his strange guest had stood in front of the hotel a moment

guest had stood in front of the hotel a moment after leaving. Then she quickly disappeared. It was dark when the party learned this, and they returned to New Canaan. The other parties had returned, and each thought they possessed a clue. They were all satisfied, except Pastor Bowers, that Miss Hall had become inson and had killed herself.

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Pastor Bowers said he did not believe it. He proposed closing the church to enable the people to continue the search on Sunday. That idea was adopted without a dissenting voice, and Pastor Bowers was chosen chief of the searchers. On Saturday night a notice was posted announcing that church service would be suspended and requesting all persons to join in tha search.

The request was needless. Every man was anxious to join the party. Pastor Bowers divided his forces. A party of nine had returned to New Rochelle during the svening and had stopped at the Huguenot Hotel so that they might start early in the morning. A hundred or more were detailed to continue the search about New Canaan and north of the town. The local photograph, and the printer got up a circular which read:

Missing—Miss Julis Hall daughter of R. b. Hall. New Missing—Miss Julis Hall daughter of R. b. Hall. New

Have sort which the nart inspect that can be able to the control and the contr pictures and circulars. From Stamford they took a local train for New Rochelle, and at every station one or two of the party got of. Their instructions were to tramp over every road in the neighborhood to the next town.

They were to stop at every house and ask questions, and to stop every person they saw in the street and show the picture. They were to nail up a copy of the circular on every tree, too. They were all to report to the pastor at the Huguenot Hotel at 3 o'clock. When the train reached New Rochelle only the pastor and two of the party remained on it. They poined the nine who had spent the night at the hotel. This party was divided then. Four wont to Pelham, three to Woodiawn, four to Mount Vernon, and one to Riverside. The pastor joined the Woodiawn party.

Gleason. Rutleiges Seeley, and Deuscher started off in the direction of Bartow, a station on the Harlem branch of the New Haven road. They nailed the circular to every tree and post. The station agent at Bartow said when Dauscher showed him the picture: "I remember that woman. She was here in the denot two hours on Friday afternoon. She went off toward tity Island."

The party divided and went over the various roads to City Island and back again, but got no trace of her. There was a man with the station agent when they returned. He remembered laving seen a woman answering the description on Friday night. She was on the road to Pelham. So for Pelham the party started. There were no branch roads from their main road. Just outside of Pelham they stopped a man and woman and questioned them.

"Why," said the man. "we saw that woman."

Why," said the man. "we saw that woman."

their main road. Just outside of Pelham they stopped a man and woman and questioned them.

"Why," said the man, "we sawthat woman less than two hours ago. She was going that way." He pointed up the road.

Bearching party No. I was in high glee, and started up the street on a trot. In live minutes they overtook a man and two woman, who were on their way home from church. "yes," the man said in response to their excited inquiries, "we saw her not ten minutes ago. She was going off in that direction," pointing to a side street. "Lut what's the matter? Has she done anything?

The party raced off without answering. They ran ten minutes like hounds on the scent, but not a trace of the woman did they see. They were about to turn about and investigate some of the streets running out of the one they were on when a horseman appeared. They hailed him and showed the picture to him.

"I saw her not five minutes ago," he said. "She went into a house down here. I'll show you. Come on." He led them to Mrs. Mc. Mahon's Neptune House. On the way the men decided how to act should the woman be Miss liall. One man was delegated to do the talking. Mrs McMahon answered the ring at the bell. The party stalked in. There by the fire, twirling her gloves, sat Miss Hall. She roognized the men.

"Hello" said into spokesman. "What are you doing here?" "I'm down visiting friends," answered Miss Hall caimiy. "What are you goutiemen doing?"

Just out making a day of it. We're going."

WHO STOLE ETTA PEPPLER?

home to let them know where she was, but had forgotten it. Proprietor Fowler of the hotel set out a grand lunch for the party. The rejoicing was kept up all the afternoon until 5 o'clock, when the train to Stamford was due, Unclo C. W. Hall and Pastor Bowers got into the last car with Miss Hall. She wanted to know what all the New Cannan folks were doing in New Rochelle. They did not tell her. Miss Hall and her uncle and Pastor Bowers got off at Stamford, where Banker Hall's coach awaited them. MRS. PEPPLER SAYS SHE DOESN'T KNOW, FOR SHE WAS DRUGGED.

The Five-year-old Child is in a Hartford at Stamford, where Banker Hall's coach awaited them.

The people of New Canaan wanted to make a great display with music and other things at the homecoming, but the doctors forbade it, and the arrival was attended with as little excitement as possible. But the searchers from New Rochelle, especially the members of party No. 1, were nessinged all the evening, and were forced to tell over and over the story of the day. Hotel, Where She Was Abandoned by a Woman on Friday-She Was an Adopted Child, and Mrs. Peppler Suys Her Real Mother, who Was Thought Dead, Kidunpped the Little One After Drugging Mrs. Peppler and Sending Her to New Haven. day.

It is probable that a special service of thankegiving may be held in the church to make up for the service neglected yesterday.

Chief John Rylands of the Bridgeport police and some of his men are counted good detectives, but neither the Chief nor his men had bit upon a theory up to a late hour last night to explain the mysterious disappearance of five-year-old Etta Peppler.

They did not know that the child was probably in a Hartford hotel at the time. Mr. Peppler also was in ignorance of the fact. Mrs. ton yesterday to see the owners of the great flyers, Nancy Hanks and Martha Wilkes, and Peppler also said that she did not know where the child was, but if the "lay Johnson" who to consult with them as to the work of the entered the Pratt street house in Hartford on Friday morning, and left the five-year-old girl locked up in a room there, proves to have been Mrs. Peppler, as is alleged, the mystery of Milton, and Martha Wilkes is the property of E. D. Wiggin of Bellingham. Budd Doble beof the action will concern Mr. Peppler more lieves that both of these wonderful trotters than any one else. are capable of improvement. He went out to

The police knew last night that Etta, who is an adopted child, was last seen in Bridgeport at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. The alarm over her disappearance was given at to'clock on Friday evening by Christopher Peppler, the girl's foster father, and with it he told a peculiar story of the drugging of Mrs. Peppler in order to accomplish the abduction of the girl.
"I was drugged on Friday morning." was Mrs. Peppler's story. Last night she reiterated

it, not knowing that information of the discovery of the child in Hartford had been made public, "and I haven't recovered from the effects of it yet I was drugged and persuaded to go to New Haven that the field might be clear to abduct Etta Hanks is no ordinary material to have to work on. Her fastest mile seemed to me to be her easiest attempt, and had she met with equally favorable conditions later on. I think she would now be much nearer the 2-minute mark. "Here are her shoes that she wore when she went in 2:04. I brought them on for Mr. Forbes, and they show how naturally Name, the health of the seems to be to be much and a little over half as much behind. In fact, her shoes are only needed as protection for her hoofs, and to give her a good foothold.

"I am satisfied that outside of this she would trot barefooted. She has not made a break, and her natural instinct seems to be to trot. She has earned a great deal of money in exhibitions, and she has never been beaten in a race.

"What about Martha Wilkes?"

"She is a mare of a phenomenal turn of speed. She has a record of the deal for two years, That record lies or I am crazy. I could not be mistaken in the woman."

This child, however, ina a cosey little cottage at 33 Seymout street the seems to be to trot. She has not made a break, and her natural instinct seems to be to trot. She has earned a great deal of money in exhibitions, and she has never been beaten in a race.

"What about Martha Wilkes?"

"She is a mare of a phenomenal turn of speed. She has a record of 2:08, and a time mark of 2:08, I drove her a half mile in 1:01.

Martha has not yet learned to carry her clip for a mile, she will do so, however, and I am sure that she can easily lower her record next year.

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"How do you account for Martha by Delia Kitson, a woman of ill repute, who, according to the record of the Bridgeport Hos-

society. She came to Wilkesbarre from Chicago about five years ago. She was a native of Ashtabula, O., but at an early age moved with her parents to Michigan. Helen was sent to a female college, where she graduated with high honors at the age of 10. Sho then taught school for a few years.

Foundation of the college of t

Roberts established a millinery store, and in ported to be dead, but as I had several times

Roberts established a millnery store, and in a very short time she was able to control the best trade of this city. She prospered, and at one time it was rumored that she would well the son of a millionate.

Inst Wednesday Miss Roberts was taken and advised her to call in a physician. The young woman said she thought she would be better in a day or two.

On Thursday she became worse, and two physicians were summoned. On Friday there was no improvement, and five physicians were in attendance. Testerolay morning it became evident that she would die, and one of the physicians notified the District Attorney that it was the opinion of the dectors that she was suffering from the effects of an operation.

The District Attorney of Deyle then called on her with a dector. The latter told Miss Roberts to get her dying statement, but she refused to make any. Assistant District Attorney of Deyle then called on her with a dector. The latter told Miss Roberts that she would not live much longer, and Mr. O'Hoyle said if she hoped to bring the one who had wronged her to justice she would have to make a swent shatement.

"I don't want to bring anybody to justice," realled the young woman. If I must die I will die with my secret. The who is the cause of my suffering I love dearer than life. I shall not expose him. Let Goll be his judge.

No entreaties could induce Miss Roberts to give any name, and at Do clock she died. In response to a telegram, Miss hotherts's mother, who had been visiting friends in Chicago, arrived home one hour before her daughter died.

STABBED BY A BOY.

It is Believed that He Has a Concerous Affection in His Ear.

THE KAISER'S DISEASE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.-A correspondent sends from Berlin information concerning the nature of the Emperor's present indisposition, and its connection with the chronic disease of the Emperor's car. There is little doubt that the "cold" from which Emperor William suffers at present is a renewal of the trouble with his ear. This trouble was supposed to have been allayed for some time by the beneficial effects of the Emperor's whaling voyage. It has atpeared again, however, with increased violence.

The physician in ordinary to his Majesty admits only that the Emperor suffers from otorrhom. The Emperor, he says, as is customary with victims of this disease, shows often symptoms of great cerebral irritation, lasting for a few days and then passing away entirely for some time. During these periods of the disease the Emperor has attacks of dizziness and severe pains on that side of the head nearest the affected ear. The Emthe Emperor's ear is the sent of a protracted suppuration. By constant care the court physicians are able to give the discharge from the ear free egress. By this means and occasional treatment to relieve the pain all seri-ous danger to the patient's health is avoided. Nevertheless the course of treatment is insufficient to prevent all local pains, and periodically the Emperor suffers extremely.

At such times the Emperor is nervous and irritable, and in this condition he has made some of the remarkable speeches which evildisposed persons have attributed to excess of

wine or aspirations toward despotism.
While the Emperor's physician has made these admissions, men of higher scientific reputation who have been called for consultaion within the last two years do not believe in this theory of a benign lliness, but recognize in the case a malign disease of the ear. In such a case any inattention to the dis-

charge or suspension of treatment at a critical time may place the Emperor in the gravest peril. The membrane may at any time thicken over the roof of the tympanum and a perforation of the membrane be followed by fatal results. The Emperor is believed by the men opposing the theory of benign illness to be uffering from a cancerous or tumorous affection, and as the former is more common, they incline to the belief that the disease is cancerous. This conclusion is partially justified in view of the present Emperor's Inheritance from his father, Emperor Frederick, who died of cancer of the throat.

Concerning the nature of the Emperor's present illness no exact information is obtainable. but apparently he has only one of his periodical attacks, accompanied by the symptoms already described. During such attacks he abstains from work as much as possible and avoids the cold. Otherwise he is able to follow the usual routine of his life.

THE BAY ALIVE WITH DUCKS.

Scotch ranch owner, shot in July last, has been concluded. Villareal hired a man from a distant town to

Villareal hired a man from a distant town to assassinate McKellar. On the night of the murder the hired assassin went to Villareal's house and said: "It is done." Villareal gave him \$5,000, and promised to give him the balance on the next day.

The next morning, however, Villareal was in juil. The nurderer then went to work in the silver mines in the neighborhood. While drunk he told a woman of his expectations from Villareal. She reported the matterio the authorities, and thus the facts of the killing came out.

came out.
The judgment of the court condemns VII-lareal to twenty years imprisonment at hard labor, and confiscates his property to pay \$40,000 to the family of his victim and \$15,000 to cover the costs of prosecution.

KILLED AN EDITOR.

Mr. Stringfellow Found Mr. Prutt in a Compromising Position and Shot Him. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 27. - Charles H.

STAR SHARPS DISAPPOINTED

PRICE TWO CENTS.

CLOUDS HID THE SKIES AND THERE WAS NO METEOR RAIN.

Also No Comet, So Far as Mother Farth Found Out, Hit Her in the Night-A Moon, but No Widespread Seare Over That,

The thick mist that covered the sky last night prevented any sight of a meteoric display, if there was one, which is extremely doubtful. For once in a while the clouds parted and the bared sky was of its usual aspeet. There was an occasional meteor, faint and lonely, but nothing worth looking at.

Mr. Garrett P. Serviss, the astronomer, was among the keenly disappointed because of the clouds. He had intended watching for the flashing fragments of Biela's comet, like all the other astronomers. As it was, he formed what idea he could from the occasional clear

"I have seen." said he toward midnight.
"several meteors, but not enough to indicate a shower. If no shower occurs later on tonight, and if there is none to-morrow night, it is pretty sale to say that the shower of Wednesday night was not the forerunner of the main shower, but the main shower itself. "The great meteoric display from the frag-

"The great meteoric display from the fragments of Licia's comet was undoubtedly due to-night. If it occurred Wednesday night, that may indicate that the main body of fragments has been accelerated since it was last seen.

"It may also go to show how widely the explosion which disintegrated the comet scattered its fragments. The three meteoric displays, caused by the earth crossing the path of three distinct collections of meteors, are, as far as we are able to discern, due to three soparite comes which have disintegrated.

"The lendency of these particles, revolving around the sun in the same orbit, is to string out along that orbit more and more as the vers go by. The final result is that the particles or fragments are pretty generally distributed throughout the orbit and the earth is less liable to meet masses of them."

Comet parties were out in the Bowery and Centre street during the evening. They were composed chiefly of young men and women. Some of the young men hed their watches in their hands. A Sun reporter, riding down town on the front of a Fourth avenue car, forgetting it was comet night, asked the driver: "What are they all looking at?"

"You'll find our in an hour an'a quarter, when she hits us," he responded, consulting his watch.

"When what hits us," he responded, consulting his watch.

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"When what hits us," he responded, consulting his watch.

"When what hits us," he says to me, says he 'How long do you work? Says.

"One o' these sky sharrs was up on th' car with me last trip, an' he says to me, says he. 'How long do you work? Says he. 'How long they not an and women. 'Lookin' for th' count?"

"Yas-a-s," they shouted back.

"Thin't due for h ments of Biela's comet was undoubtedly due

the same as that of Biela's comet, and it is natural to assume it to be the same. Barnard saw the comet last on Nov. 21, when it was four times as large as on the 8th, but fainted. Barnard added:

"The comet is now larger than half the full moon. Because it is fainter, both as a naked-eye object and through the telescope, the opinion seems accepted that the comet has been increasing in distance from the earth. This reasoning is fallacious. The fact that the comet is increasing so markedly in its apparent size is conclusive proof to me that it is getting fainter is quite natural. When we are in the midst of a fog cloud it does not seem half so dense as when that cloud has passed the mountain and is seen in the near distance."

A Stiff Sou'caster.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.-Signal service men say that the southeaster which began early this morning is the heaviest blow known here for ten years. For hours the wind blow at the for ten years. For hours the wind blow at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and rain fell in torrents. To-night the wind has veered to the southwest and rain is still falling. Shipping in the bay was in danger this morning, as many vessels fouled because anchors would not hold. The British ships Talisman and Manchester, loaded for sea, collided, and the damage is \$3,00. The American ship Occidental was also damaged.

The Weather, The storm that formed in the Ohio Valley is slowly gathering energy, and now includes nearly the whole north central States within its influence, giving rainy and generally stormy conditions to those States and the lake regions. it was generally warmer east of the Mississippi yesterday, except in New England, where there was a share full in temperature. The Western cold wave has modified its intensity,

but has extended southward, and last night reached nearly to the Guif, with zero temperature in Kansas. It is attended by clear weather and northwest winds. The Pacific storm has moved to Wyoming and has increased in magnifiede, but as yet has caused only light flurries of snow in the Northwestern States.

In this city yesterday the weather was cloudy. High-

est official temperature, 40°; lowest, 27°; wind north-esst, average velocity fourteen miles an hour; average

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tue Sur

Average on Nov. 27, 1891.... WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY.
For New England, and control New Fork, light court,

berefus to rain, presided by fair in matern Mains, northeast For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania. New Jersey, Murriand, Delaware, and Virginia, light snow, turning to rain; easterly winds.
For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Onlo, rain, followed in West Virginia and southern toho by fair; variable whole.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived, alemnatips Plata, from Genoa; Jersey City, from Bristol; Principle, from Leith.

Empire State Express, the world's fastest passenger train-one of the features that makes the New York Central "America's Greatest Ballroad,"—Ade.